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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1958

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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FOREWORD

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1958, being the eighty-sixth of the series, on the health of the people of the County Borough of Bootle.

Dr. M. B. Clarke, who has been in the service of the Department since 1929, and who held the position of Deputy Medical Officer of Health since 1949, resigned on 1st April owing to indifferent health, but has continued with the Department on a part-time basis. She was succeeded by Dr. B. S. Jarvis.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 775, a decrease of 36 as compared with the previous year. This gives a general death rate of 9·50 per thousand as against 10·06 in 1957. The death rate for England and Wales was 11·7. Of the total deaths, 154 (an increase of 9) were ascribed to cancer. Cancer of the lung accounted for 45 deaths (39 males and 6 females) as compared with 52 (43 males and 9 females) in 1957. Road Traffic accidents accounted for 8 deaths compared with 13 for the previous year, but only one of these deaths was a child under 15 years of age; in 1957 there were 3 deaths under this age.

The total number of live births was 1,945 as compared with 1,921 for the previous year. Of the total births, 629 or 31·5 per cent were attended by the domiciliary midwives. There are at present vacancies for two midwives in the Municipal Midwifery Service, and all efforts to fill them have been unavailing. This shortage has thrown a great strain on the other members of the staff.

The birth rate was 23·85 per thousand as against 23·82 for the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16·4 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 31·36 per thousand live births as against 26·55 for the previous year, and 29·94 for the average of the last five years. There were 61 deaths of infants under 1 year, of which 47 occurred in the first week of life. Premature birth, birth injuries and congenital malformations accounted for 38 of the deaths in the first year of life.

No deaths were certified during the year as being due to pregnancy or childbirth.

There was an increase of 13 in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified, 92 cases being reported as against 79 for the previous year. There were 8 deaths ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis and none to the non-pulmonary type of the disease. The previous year there were 17 deaths due to the pulmonary type and 2 to the non-pulmonary type of the disease, while the death rate fell from 0·24 to 0·09 per thousand.

The arrangements made for the immunisation of children against diphtheria were the same as in previous years, 1,325 children receiving a complete course of inoculation, while 685 previously inoculated children received a reinforcing injection. At present, it is estimated that 47·7 per cent of the children under 5 years and 73 per cent of the children aged 5-14 years have been protected by inoculation. No case of diphtheria was notified during the year, and no case has been reported since 1953.

The facilities available for the inoculation of young children against whooping cough continued during the year and 920 children were inoculated against this disease.

During the year there were 1,278 vaccinations against Smallpox performed; 978 of these were in children under one year of age. This is 50·3 per cent of the live births. As regards Infectious Diseases, there was a fall of 77 in the number of cases of whooping cough notified as compared with the previous year, while scarlet fever showed an increase of 46 cases and measles an increase of 491 cases. The increased incidence of measles commenced towards the end of the second quarter of the year, and continued at a fairly high level throughout the remainder of the year and the first quarter of 1959. In the majority of cases the disease was mild in character and no deaths occurred. No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. The Ministry's scheme for inoculations during the year was extended to young persons, persons likely to be at risk to infection and expectant mothers. This entailed extra work on the whole of the staff and the opening of extra clinics. At the end of the year 6,239 children, 22 young persons and 83 expectant mothers had received a full course of inoculations.

On page 38 and onwards will be found the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the details of the work of the sanitary inspectorate. Special mention is made of the proposals of the Council regarding the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, and to this end the Council in July, 1958, appointed a Smoke Inspector.

In conclusion, I should like to tender to you, and especially to your Health Committee and its Chairman, to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officials of the Corporation, my thanks for the encouragement and consideration which I have received, and to all the staff of the Department my grateful acknowledgment of their willing help and assistance.

T. R. ROBERTON, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Section I

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. COUNCILLOR J. R. JONES, Chairman

MR. COUNCILLOR CAIN, J.P., Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. C. HEVEY, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN M. CONNOLLY, J.P. MR. COUNCILLOR HANNAWAY

MR. ALDERMAN T. CONNOLLY. MR. COUNCILLOR HOUGHTON.

MR. ALDERMAN JOSEPH S. KELLY, J.P. COUNCILLOR MRS. JONES.

COUNCILLOR MRS. BRAY COUNCILLOR MRS. MANN.

MR. COUNCILLOR CARROLL. MR. COUNCILLOR MORLEY.

MR. COUNCILLOR CHERRY. MR. COUNCILLOR ROGERSON.

Co-opted Members:

Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:

DR. T. M. JONES and DR. J. S. WOOD, J.P.

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

MR. E. D. JONES

Representative of the Bootle Pharmaceutical Committee:

MR. L. D. PARRY.

Representative of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee:

MR. W. ROSS, J.P.

Section II

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

T. R. ROBERTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

M. B. CLARKE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(to 31st March)

B. S. JARVIS, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1st April)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

C. M. CONNOLLY, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

B. S. JARVIS, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 31st March)

M. B. CLARKE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(Part-time from 1st April)

Tuberculosis Officer (Joint Appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., CH.B.

Senior Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer:

Vacancy.

Visiting Specialists:

E. ALLAN, M.B., CH.B.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon

F. BAUER, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.L.O.,
Aural Surgeon

F. C. DWYER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.,
M.CH.ORTH., Orthopaedic Surgeon

Consultant Obstetrician:

P. MALPAS, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.O.G.

Public Analyst:

J. F. CLARK, M.SC., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Administrative Assistant and Health Education Officer:

H. ALLEN LORD, B.A. (Admin.)

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Miss E. C. HUGHES

Domestic Help Supervisor:

MRS. E. LANDER

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. E. LEATHER

Public Health Inspectors:

H. G. BARNES

J. BUCKLEY

J. M. CANGLEY

A. DOWNIE

S. HESKETH (Meat and Foods
Inspector)

W. J. MASON

J. E. WILLIAMS

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

W. GLADDEN

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. H. HOY (Non-Medical
Supervisor)

MRS. G. E. ASHTON

MRS. M. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN

MRS. C. K. MUCKLER

MRS. M. W. DREWERY

MRS. M. EVANS

MRS. L. LINACRE

MRS. G. A. NEWNES

Mrs. A. D. C. PHILLIPS
(from 12th September)

MRS. J. M. RICE

MRS. R. SHAW (to 11th August)

MISS D. SMITH

MRS. C. C. TAYLOR (to 31st March)

MRS. W. WORTHINGTON

(Two vacancies)

STAFF—continued.*Health Visitors:*

*MRS. V. A. BENSON
 MRS. V. CAMPBELL (part-time)
 MRS. M. DOYLE (from 1st March)
 *MISS E. FARMER
 MISS G. E. FOULKES (part-time)
 MISS E. GROGAN (to 31st October)
 MRS. E. JOYCE (part-time)
 MISS C. OWEN (from 27th May)
 MISS E. A. V. ROBINSON (to 25th Jan.)
 MRS. K. RYAN (to 31st January)
 MISS E. L. THOMAS (to 30th April)
 MISS D. STRICKLAND
 MISS E. VERNON

Health Visitors (Tuberculosis):

MRS. I. CRAIG
 MISS S. RECK

Mental Health Officers:

MISS M. M. WINKLE,
 S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.,
(Duly Authorised Officer)
 MR. D. K. W. HIGGINS,
 S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.,
(Duly Authorised Officer)
 MR. J. W. HARPER (retired)
(Part-time Duly Authorised Officer)

Amulance Supervisor:

MR. J. E. FARRELLY

District Nurses:

MRS. E. I. DODDS (*Superintendent*)
 MISS G. A. CLARKE
 MRS. M. DALLOW
 MRS. M. I. EVERY
 MRS. H. GREENE
 MISS O. MERRIFIELD
 MISS E. MIDFORD
 MRS. A. T. MITCHELL
 MRS. L. SINCLAIR
 MRS. L. SHAW
 MRS. H. THOMPSON
 MRS. A. WESTON
 MRS. B. WRIGHT

Clerks:

MR. K. W. BARKER (*Chief Clerk*)
 MRS. E. ALLINSON
 MISS L. M. CARTER
 MISS M. JOHNSON (*Welfare Foods*)
 MISS V. JONES
 MISS D. M. LATIMER
 MISS F. MAWDSLEY
 MISS A. MAYFIELD
 MISS M. ROBERTS
 MISS A. M. GIRVAN (*Clinic Assistant*)
 MRS. B. BARR (*Dental Attendant*)
 MISS P. M. YATES (*Dental Attendant*)

**Combined Health Visiting and School Nursing duties.*

Section III

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,550
Population at Census of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,054
Inhabited houses (end of 1958) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,901
Uninhabited houses (end of 1958) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Live Births—Males 999, Females 946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·85
Stillbirths—Males 23, Females 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·57
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,994
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·36
„ „ „ 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81
„ „ „ 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·95
Neo-natal Mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·70
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·03
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·50
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
Area Comparability factors—Births 0·93, Deaths 1·53.								

Calculated on these factors, the

Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 14·53.

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 22·18.

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1958, was ... £871,578

The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1958-59, was ... £3,424
In 1958-59 the General Rate was 20s. 6d. in the £.

The cost of the Health Services during 1958-59 was estimated at £70,774
equivalent to a rate of 1s. 8·67d. in the £.

Section IV

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 81,550. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1958 was 920 more than in the summer of 1957.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 626 compared with 622 last year.

Births

During the year 1,945 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 23·85 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 16·4. There were 999 male and 946 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate is as usual well above the national rate.

BIRTH RATES, 1881—1958

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1881—1890	15,508	36·8	32·4
1891—1900	17,716	33·2	29·9
1901—1910	20,468	32·3	27·2
1911—1920	20,748	27·6	21·8
1921—1930	18,884	22·8	18·4
1931—1935	8,367	21·8	15·0
1936—1940	7,959	21·6	14·9
1941	1,199	22·8	14·2
1942	1,104	23·9	15·8
1943	1,327	26·5	16·5
1944	1,574	28·2	17·6
1945	1,429	24·4	16·1
1946	1,797	27·9	19·1
1947	2,022	30·3	20·5
1948	1,700	24·5	17·9
1949	1,541	22·0	16·7
1950	1,586	22·6	15·8
1951	1,554	20·8	15·5
1952	1,528	20·3	15·3
1953	1,596	20·9	15·5
1954	1,662	21·6	15·2
1955	1,627	20·82	15·0
1956	1,912	24·09	15·8
1957	1,921	23·82	16·1
1958	1,945	23·85	16·4

The illegitimate births (including stillbirths) numbered 65 and were 32·6 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. In 1957 the number was 66.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1958 was 775, including 384 who died in hospital, i.e., 49·5 per cent of the total deaths, compared with 60·2 per cent in 1957. The deaths during the year are equivalent to a death rate of 9·50 per 1,000 as compared with 10·06 per 1,000 in 1957.

DEATH RATES, 1881—1958

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1881—1890	8,260	19·9	19·1
1891—1900	10,942	20·6	18·2
1901—1910	11,400	17·8	15·4
1911—1920	12,470	17·1	14·3
1921—1930	10,336	13·5	12·1
1931—1935	5,212	13·5	12·0
1936—1940	5,019	13·8	12·5
1941—1945	4,087	15·6	11·9
1946—1950	3,877	11·4	11·5
1951	901	12·0	12·5
1952	734	9·7	11·3
1953	602	7·89	11·4
1954	685	8·91	11·3
1955	730	9·34	11·7
1956	703	8·86	11·7
1957	811	10·06	11·5
1958	775	9·50	11·7

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 63.

Communicable Diseases.—Epidemic diseases, excluding tuberculosis, accounted for 48 deaths. Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis numbered 5 (as compared with 2 during 1957).

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia was responsible for 38 deaths, bronchitis for 78, and other respiratory diseases for 7, making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 123. This amounts to 15·87 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 14·8 per cent in 1957. Influenza was a cause of death in 2 cases.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 154 cases, as compared with 145 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death-rate of 1·88 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1·80 during the year 1957.

Violent Causes.—There were 26 deaths from violent causes (including 8 from road traffic accidents and 5 from suicide).

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Fifty children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 47 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 25·70 per 1,000 births. Prematurity was responsible for 24 of the neo-natal deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 61 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 51 in 1957. The infant mortality rate was 31·36 per 1,000 births, compared with 26·55 in 1957. The average rate for the previous five years was 29·94.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 34·03 and in females 28·54 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 22·6 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 31·80, and in illegitimate infants the rate was 16·95.

The most important of the causes of infant death were: pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 3; congenital malformations, birth injuries and diseases peculiar to infancy, 14; premature birth, 24.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1906-10 	130	117
1911-15 	133	110
1916-20 	103	91
1921-25 	91	76
1926-30 	89	68
1931-35 	87	62
1936-40 	74	55
1941-45 	77·2	49·8
1946 	75	43
1947 	91·5	41
1948 	54·1	34
1949 	54·5	32
1950 	47·3	29·8
1951 	39·9	29·6
1952 	43·2	27·6
1953 	28·8	26·8
1954 	37·3	25·5
1955 	28·8	24·9
1956 	28·24	23·8
1957 	26·55	23·1
1958 	31·36	22·6

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 64.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.—There were 6 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, as compared with 7 in 1957. The causes of death were congenital malformation, 2; malignant neoplasm, 1; pneumonia, 1; traffic accident, 1; other diseases, 1.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths certified as due to pregnancy or childbirth during the year.

Inquests.—Inquests were held on 30 deaths.

Section V

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1,013 live births and 10 stillbirths. Of these, 187 live and 2 stillbirths related to residents outside the Borough. The births to Bootle mothers, therefore, numbered 834, of which domiciliary births numbered 622 live births and 7 stillbirths, and hospital births numbered 204 live births and 1 stillbirth.

In addition, there were 1,086 live births and 37 stillbirths to Bootle mothers notified from hospitals outside the Borough, and 3 domiciliary live births at addresses outside the borough.

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the Health Visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home)	126
Home	16
Private Nursing Homes	2
	<hr/> 144 <hr/>

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Five Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week until August when one was discontinued. During the year 541 new cases attended, corresponding to 27·1 per cent of the total registered births; in addition, 102 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 2,730 attendances was made, with an average of 11·9 patients per session. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal Clinic held at that Hospital.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 30 mothers attended for post-natal examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Seven infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>				
	<i>Under one year</i>	<i>One to four years</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under one year</i>	<i>One to four years</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Average attendance at clinic</i>
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday afternoon ...	182	19	201	1235	56	1291	49	26·3
Wednesday afternoon ...	192	14	206	1791	85	1876	51	36·8
Thursday afternoon ...	174	8	182	1736	65	1801	51	35·3
<i>School Medical Office—</i>								
Tuesday afternoon ...	148	13	161	1212	52	1264	52	24·3
Thursday afternoon ...	173	10	183	1548	106	1654	51	32·4
<i>Simons Croft</i>	128	11	139	1109	168	1277	50	25·5
<i>St. Oswald's</i>	218	33	251	1698	197	1895	51	37·1
TOTALS ...	1215	108	1323	10329	729	11058	355	31·1

Women's Club

In conjunction with the Bootle Personal Service Society, a Women's Club was opened at the Health Centre in 1952. The Club meets weekly and its activities include talks, educational films, instruction in handicrafts, and the making of children's clothes. Meetings are now held in the Civil Defence Headquarters.

Supply of Welfare Foods

At the end of June, 1954, responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods passed from the Ministry of Food to Local Health Authorities. Distribution centres are at the Health Centre, School Medical Offices, Women's Voluntary Services, the Group Medical Centre, Simons Croft, Ford, and St. Oswald's Church Hall, and at the Central Office, 8 Trinity Road,

Total issues during the year were as follows :—

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
44,210	29,701	4,327	3,333

Problem Families

In accordance with the suggestion in circular 78/50 issued jointly from the Home Office, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, a co-ordinating committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Public Health, Children's, Social Services, Education, and Housing Departments, Probation Office, National Assistance Board, and the N.S.P.C.C., with the Medical Officer as Co-ordinating Officer. This Committee is convened when necessary to discuss a particular family where the difficulties affect a number of Departments, and continuous liaison is maintained with other interested parties in all cases.

As recommended in Ministry of Health Circular 27/54 the duty of visiting and supervising problem families has been placed on the Health Visitors, and it has been decided that each Health Visitor shall supervise the families in her own district. It was considered that this was more satisfactory than appointing a Health Visitor to supervise all the problem families in the Borough. A register of these families has been prepared and case reports are kept. The number and type of case dealt with during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	12
Domestic difficulties and housing	9
Marital disharmony	11
Instability in one or both parents	10
Neglect or neglect with intemperance	6
Desertion	4
Illness and inability to cope	4
Illegitimacy	10
Child in need of protection	3
	—
	69
	—

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Some improvement	12
Children taken into care	—
Families removed from district	6
Still under supervision	51
	—
	69
	—

Material assistance is given in many cases and in this connection the Women's Voluntary Service and the Bootle Nursing Comforts and Aid in Sickness Trust have rendered valuable assistance.

Convalescent Home Provision

Convalescence for children under five years of age was arranged through the Liverpool Child Welfare Association (see next page).

Care of Illegitimate Children

Forty-five new cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Moral Welfare Agencies	...	...	...	...	13
Walton Hospital	...	...	...	...	13
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	15
Transfers and Other Sources		...	...	...	2
Birth Notifications...	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 45

Twelve unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. Five unmarried mothers subsequently married.

The final disposal of the surviving infants was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	...	...	...	...	33
Legal Adoption	...	...	...	...	7
Removed from District	...	...	...	...	3
Residential Nursery	...	...	...	...	1
Boarded out with foster parents	...	...	...	...	1

The Liverpool Child Welfare Association

Representatives of this Association have attended clinics weekly to undertake on behalf of the Council arrangements for the supply and fitting of orthopaedic appliances prescribed by the medical staff, and the provision of clothing, fireguards and convalescent home treatment. During the year 31 children were sent to Convalescent Homes, with an average stay for 4 children under five of 35·25 days and for 27 children over five years of 27·81 days. Five mothers with their babies were sent for convalescence to the Convalescent Home, Prestatyn.

In addition, Camp Holidays of one week's duration were arranged for 7 girls and 4 boys.

The staff visited 1,133 cases at home, and 1,098 cases were interviewed at the clinic. New cases numbered 184.

Municipal Midwifery Service

Staff

The staff consists of a non-medical Supervisor and twelve midwives.

Notification of Intention to Practise

Twenty-four midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 14 of these were municipal midwives, and 10 were midwives in the Bootle Maternity Home.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

Cases attended (a) as midwife	...	...	606
(b) as maternity nurse	...	...	22
Home Visits (ante-natal)	...	...	4,956
„ „ (puerperium)	...	...	11,101

In addition, the midwives made 3,029 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the fourteenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital	608	2,139
Bootle Maternity Home ...	214	584
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	23	165
Mill Road Hospital ...	9	117
Ormskirk Hospital ...	3	24
	<hr/> 857	<hr/> 3,029

Ante-Natal Clinics

The municipal midwives hold ante-natal clinics at St. Oswald's and Simon's Croft. In addition, they assist at the doctor's clinics held each week at the Health Centre and School Medical Offices.

Of the total of 1,960 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 629 births (32·1 per cent), and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital	767
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	196
Bootle Maternity Home	205
Other Hospitals	160
Private Residences, etc.	3
(These figures include 38 still births) ...	<hr/> 1,331

In the case of hospital confinements patients conveyed by ambulance are accompanied by a municipal midwife. These journeys numbered 827 during the year.

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas-air analgesia; six sets of apparatus are in use, which are kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed by ambulance to the patient's home when required.

During the year, gas-air analgesia was given in 545 cases; Pethidine was administered in 61 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 115 domiciliary maternity cases during the year. In 106 cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service. In the remaining 9 cases the Local Authority paid the fees of the practitioners.

Transport

The Non-Medical Supervisor and two Midwives receive a car allowance based on mileage, or 30/- per month if they use a motor scooter when on duty. Municipal midwives receive a travelling allowance of 13s. 0d. per month. During the night, if public service vehicles are not available, transport is provided from the Ambulance Depot.

Perinatal Mortality Survey

In March the Department co-operated in a National Survey on Perinatal Mortality, the object of which was to obtain information from which it was hoped to make possible a reduction in Still births and Neo-Natal Deaths. The Survey was carried out under the auspices of the National Birthday Trust Fund. A questionnaire was completed by the Municipal Midwives in respect of all deliveries outside the National Health Service Institutions occurring between March 3rd and 9th, 1958, and all Still births and Neo-Natal Deaths occurring outside the National Health Service Institutions during March, April and May, 1958. A further questionnaire was completed by the Health Visitors approximately eight weeks after birth on every baby born between March 3rd and 9th, 1958.

Health Visiting*Home Visitation*

The staff paid 18,325 home visits, including 7,484 visits to infants under one year, and 10,430 visits to children aged from one to four years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The Health Visitors paid 472 home visits to expectant mothers to advise them on general and personal hygiene, with a view to promoting normal childbirth.

Staff

The establishment provides for one Superintendent Nursing Officer and ten full-time health visitors. At the end of the year nine health visitors (three part-time) were employed.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, the Committee in November, 1948, approved of a scheme for the engagement of student health visitors who would attend a whole-time course of training at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene and would receive during the first year three-quarters of the minimum salary of a health visitor. After the period of training they would return to the service of the Authority for the remainder of the twelve months, and if successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate would, if required, give a further twelve month's service to the Authority. One student was engaged during the year.

Home Nursing*Premises*

The Home Nursing Service continued to be administered from the headquarters at 81 Balliol Road.

Staff

All the staff were non-resident. The establishment provides for a Superintendent and 10 District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Superintendent, 5 full-time State Registered Nurses;

3 part-time State Registered Nurses; 2 full-time State Enrolled Assistant Nurses, 1 part-time State Enrolled Assistant Nurse, and 1 full-time non-enrolled Assistant Nurse.

Visits

During the year 31,493 visits were paid to 1,360 patients, including 268 cases carried over from 1957.

Transport

The Home Nurses are granted a cycle allowance of 13s. per month. One nurse receives a car allowance on the "casual user" basis.

Developments

One of the most notable developments in the Home Nursing Service has been the increasing number of injections which the nurses are required to give on the instructions of the local general practitioners. Out of a total of 1,360 patients dealt with during the year, 852 (or 62·6%) required injections. The following table gives further details of this branch of the work:—

Classification of Injections given to Patients during 1958

	<i>Patients</i>			<i>Injections</i>
Insulin	45	8,306
Streptomycin	33	600
Penicillin	441	2,668
Anahaemin	53	1,394
Mersalyl	153	3,365
Others	127	2,527

Apart from injections, the work of the Home Nurses may be divided between acute medical, chronic medical (including a large number of cardiac cases), surgical (mostly post-operative dressings), geriatric, and miscellaneous. A substantial number of cancer cases are now being visited by the Home Nurses, mainly patients who have received radium treatment in hospitals and who require dressings on their return home.

There has again been an increase in the number of geriatric (general nursing) and cancer cases dealt with during the year.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children, but 120 (or 8·8%) of the patients dealt with were children under 5. The children required mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, otitis media, care during bronchitis, etc.

The Minister of Health has requested that information should be included in this Report of any special ways in which it may have been found possible to strengthen the domiciliary health services provided for the elderly sick and infirm.

Of the 1,360 patients dealt with during the year, 518 or 38% were over 65 years of age.

There is an increasing demand on the Home Nursing Service for assistance in these cases, and particular emphasis is placed on attempts to make the patients ambulant and independent, as far as possible, at least in their own homes. In addition, various "gadgets" and items of equipment

designed to enable patients to do things for themselves have been suggested by the nurses. During the year a portable lifting appliance was purchased and loaned to the parents of a patient suffering from muscular dystrophy. This helps considerably in the care of the patient at home, and enables the parents to lift a helpless patient without effort. Sick-room equipment and wheel chairs have been issued on loan.

A film strip and a film on lifting and posture were shown to the District Nurses, in order that they themselves might learn the correct procedure and pass it on to the relatives and friends of the patients.

As will be seen from the figures on page 25, the demands on the Home Help Service for this type of patient are increasing, and the services of the District Nurses, Home Helps and "Meals on Wheels" all assist in the domiciliary care of the elderly sick and infirm.

The Council have adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of District Nurses by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority to be required to give twelve months' service with the Council as District Nurse after completing training. It has not yet been possible to put the scheme into operation.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination—Smallpox

During the year vaccination continued to be carried out by general practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff. The numbers dealt with were as follows:—

By general practitioners	708
By Local Health Authority's staff	570

The number of children under one year vaccinated was 978 (443 by general practitioners and 535 by the medical staff of the Department). This represents 50·3 per cent of the live births during the year.

Immunisation—Diphtheria

During 1932 a scheme was inaugurated whereby a specific clinic appointment for immunisation against diphtheria is offered to parents. During the year a total of 1,325 children completed the series of inoculations. This compares with 1,440 children inoculated in 1957. A reinforcing inoculation was given to 685 previously inoculated children. The present position is that 47·7 per cent of children under five years of age, and 73 per cent of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, have been protected against this disease.

Parents are advised that immunisation can be carried out either by their own doctor or by the Local Health Authority's medical staff, and it is now possible to offer immunisation at all the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children completing the series of inoculations.

Age at date of final or reinforcing injection

	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year	698	270	357	1325
No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	—	9	676	685

Immunisation—Whooping Cough

In November, 1952, the Medical Officer of Health recommended the Health Committee to provide facilities for the immunisation of young children against whooping cough. This recommendation was adopted and came into operation the following year. During 1958, the number of children who received the full course of inoculations was as follows:

By General Practitioners	...	...	...	262
By the Local Authority's Staff	...	...	...	658

In most cases these inoculations were combined with the diphtheria inoculations.

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of vaccinations was as follows:—

<i>Children</i>	<i>Young Persons</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>
6,239	22	83

Ambulance Service

Administration

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency have been continued.

Vehicles

The vehicles now in use comprise a Daimler ambulance, two Bedford chassis with Lomas bodies, and two Austin ambulances, together with an Austin Ambulance sitting case car.

During the year the number of calls dealt with was as follows:—

	Day 7 a.m.—11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.—7 a.m.
Hospital Transfers ...	4489	168
Accidents (a) Docks ...	335	39
(b) Elsewhere	1124	168
Sickness and Maternity	2494	521
Removals on behalf of Lancs. C.C. and L'pl.	29	1
Mental Health Service	435	17
Others	809	334
	<hr/> 9715 <hr/>	<hr/> 1248 <hr/>

In 1957 the comparative figures were 9,848 day calls and 1,453 night calls.

The number of patients in the above categories removed during the year was 22,236, as against 22,544 last year.

In addition, 115 cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital by the ambulance allocated to this work, which also conveyed 121 tuberculous patients for X-ray examination, re-fills, etc.

Prevention of Illness (Care and After-Care)

Tuberculosis

The Health Committee has appointed a Care-Sub-Committee to deal with the special problems of tuberculous patients in the home. Assistance is given in providing nursing requisites, sputum flasks, etc. Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The approval of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to an amendment of the Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to permit the Council to provide for B.C.G. vaccination in suitable cases for persons in contact with tuberculous infection.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Two whole-time and one part-time mental health workers are engaged, and they made 79 pre-care and 612 after-care visits during the year.

Training of Defectives

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, mental defectives under supervision attend the Occupation Centre, Waterloo. Ten children were attending the Centre at the end of 1958. Eight children are on the waiting list for admission, but there is little prospect of these and other suitable cases being admitted until the new Bootle Centre is completed.

Provision of Sick-room Equipment

Articles of sick-room equipment are stored at the headquarters of the Home Nursing Service and are issued on loan. A deposit is requested and is refunded when the articles are returned in good condition.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment was arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 19 adults, and 11 children under 5 years of age.

Health Education

General Publicity

The use of the Exhibition Service of the Central Council for Health Education has been continued during the year and various topics displayed on the exhibition stand at the Health Centre. In addition, other posters and leaflets issued by the Central Council have been utilised.

Film Shows

In October a film show was arranged for the staff of the Department, and for members of the Health Committee and the Council. Two films dealing with the correct method of lifting patients were shown, which were of particular interest to District Nurses and Midwives. Also shown were the films "Light through the Clouds" showing types of modern treatment of mental illness, and "There was a Door" dealing with the training of mental defectives.

Home Help Service

In April the establishment was increased to the equivalent of 16 full-time workers together with the supervisor and 162 new cases received assistance; these with 92 cases carried over from 1957 made a total of 254 cases dealt with during the year.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

Type of Case	Households provided with help	No. of Hours worked
(a) Tuberculosis ...	11	748
(b) Maternity ...	19	532
(c) Chronic Sick including aged and infirm	213	32,912
(d) Problem family ...	1	632
(e) Others ...	10	640
	<hr/> 254	<hr/> 35,464

Where a case has been terminated and after a lapse of time is again provided with help in the same year, it is counted as a new case.

The scale of assessment recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations has been applied, but this was amended in April, 1954, the most important alteration being an increase in personal allowances. Any householder utilising the Service has a right to appeal against the assessment in cases where it is felt that the scale would impose undue hardship, and these appeals are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Section VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Section of the Department continued throughout the year to fulfil all demands in connection with:—

1. The visitation, certification and removal of persons of unsound mind to mental hospitals in accordance with the Lunacy Act, 1890.
2. The visitation and subsequent arrangements for the admission and treatment of "voluntary" patients in mental hospitals as provided for under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930.
3. The domiciliary after-care and welfare of patients discharged from mental hospitals and recommended for such care.
4. The domiciliary supervision of all notified cases of mental deficiency, the home visitation and welfare of mental defectives under guardianship, and the detailed arrangements arising in connection with the removal of those mental defectives whom it is found necessary to admit to institutions or colonies.

Details of the service are as follows:—

1. Administration

- (a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of 6 members of the Health Committee. The work of this Sub-Committee has been amalgamated into the general work of the Health Committee which meets monthly.
- (b) *Staff*—The medical direction of the service is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health, and by arrangement with the Liverpool City Council the services of a specialist medical officer with experience in both mental illness and mental defectiveness are available. Two mental health workers are engaged, one male and one female, and these have been designated "Duly Authorised Officers". The Duly Authorised Officers are available for duty outside office hours and undertake full stand-by for night and week-end duty if required. They are provided with a telephone, and the Police Department and the medical practitioners are supplied with information to enable them to contact the officer on duty. The services of a retired Duly Authorised Officer have been retained for part-time relief and stand-by duty.

- (c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee*—By arrangement with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, the services of one or more specialist medical officers are available in a consultative capacity in connection with the ascertainment of mental defectives.

The Supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives is carried out on behalf of the Hospitals and Institutions by the Mental Health Workers of the local authority.

- (d) No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.
 (e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of additional Mental Health Workers.

2. Account of Work undertaken in the Community

- (a) *National Health Service Act, 1946, Sec. 20: Prevention, Care and After-Care*—During the year the number of pre-care visits made was 79 and for after-care purposes following up patients discharged from hospitals, 612 visits.

- (b) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930*—

61 patients were removed under Sec. 20 to Ormskirk Mental Hospital.

19 patients were removed under Sec. 20 to Sefton Mental Hospital.

8 patients were certified at Ormskirk Mental Hospital and escorted to Winwick Hospital.

4 patients were certified at Sefton Mental Hospital and escorted to Winwick Hospital.

1 patient was certified at Sefton Mental Hospital and escorted to Rainhill Hospital.

1 patient was brought before a Magistrate for certification purposes at Ormskirk Mental Hospital and discharged.

2 patients were brought before a Magistrate for certification purposes at Sefton Mental Hospital and discharged.

1 patient was removed under Sec. 20 to Winwick Hospital.

1 patient was certified at Winwick Hospital.

1 patient was certified at home and escorted to Winwick Hospital.

1 patient was certified at Ormskirk Mental Hospital and escorted to Deva Hospital.

1 patient was removed under Sec. 21 to Ormskirk Mental Hospital.

1 patient was removed under Sec. 21 to Winwick Hospital.

16 patients were accompanied to Ormskirk Mental Hospital as voluntary patients.

7 patients were accompanied to Winwick Hospital as voluntary patients.

2 patients were accompanied to Rainhill Hospital as voluntary patients.

1 patient was accompanied to Deva Hospital as a voluntary patient.

1 patient was accompanied as a voluntary patient from Ormskirk Mental Hospital to Belmont Hospital, Surrey.

In addition to the above:—

2 patients were escorted home from Ormskirk Mental Hospital.

1 patient was accompanied home from the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury.

2 patients were accompanied to Newsham Hospital.

Two attendances were made at Bootle Magistrates' Court.

Investigations apart from cases removed were carried out in respect of 65 persons.

(c) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938*

(i) 4 home reports were made in respect of patients on licence from Institutions and 31 home reports for re-certification purposes. 23 home reports were submitted to various Institutions regarding holiday licences for patients.

(ii) During the year 21 mental defectives were ascertained and found subject to be dealt with. The total number of defectives on the register at the end of the year was 292.

In Institutions	...	...	...	112
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	3
Under statutory supervision	...	...	...	160
Under voluntary supervision	...	...	...	17

10 patients were on the waiting list for institutional care at the end of the year.

(iii) Two guardianship cases domiciled in Liverpool are supervised by officers of the Liverpool Mental Health Service by arrangement, as suggested by the Minister of Health. The one guardianship case in the Borough is visited at intervals for supervision purposes.

(iv) 743 domiciliary visits were made during the year for supervision purposes to statutory and voluntary mentally defective persons living within the Borough.

(v) One patient was escorted from Bootle Juvenile Court to Cranage Hall Hospital under Sec. 8.1.B.

One patient was escorted to Calderstones Hospital under Sec. 6.

One patient was escorted to St. Joseph's Hospital and admitted informally.

One patient was escorted to Greaves Hall Hospital and admitted informally.

One patient was escorted to and from Brockhall Hospital for short term care.

One patient was escorted to and from Cranage Hall Hospital for short term care.

(vi) Ten mentally handicapped children were attending the Waterloo Occupation Centre by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

(vii) *Short Stay Homes*—Six children were accommodated at Orchard Dene, Rainhill for short term care, the Health Committee meeting the cost.

(viii) *Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped*—The Health Committee have approved plans for the erection of an occupation centre and it is hoped that building operations will be commenced early in 1959.

Section VII

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	194	192	192	187
Children under Five	109	106	106	106

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Ex-trac-tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Scal-ings or Scal-ing & Gum Treat-ment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat-ment</i>	<i>Dres-sings</i>	<i>Radio-graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>Gen-eral</i>						<i>Com-plete</i>	<i>Par-tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	713	80	—	47	34	1	—	—	132	39
Children under Five	138	—	91	17	—	—	—	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Section VIII

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year is summarised as follows:—

			Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	92	18
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	4	—
Measles	...	...	1100	13
Whooping Cough	...	...	36	2
Infant Diarrhoea (under two years)				
voluntarily notifiable	...	...	7	7
Pneumonia	...	...	22	9
Meningococcal infections	...	...	1(1)	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2	2
†Dysentery	...	...	38	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	10(9)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	—
*Tuberculosis—				
(a) Pulmonary	...	...	90	—
(b) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	3(1)	—

*Primary notifications

(The totals in brackets give number of cases where diagnosis was not confirmed)

†*Dysentery*—The number of cases of dysentery coming to the notice of the department was 42, viz. 38 by formal notification and 4 cases notified as food poisoning and subsequently diagnosed as dysentery.

Food Poisoning—Ten cases of suspected food poisoning were notified to the Department.

Food poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as follows:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	1	—	—	1

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—

Total outbreaks ... Nil. Total cases ... Nil.

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:—

Total outbreaks ... — Total cases ... —

Single Cases:—

Agents identified ... Nil. Unknown cause... 1 Total 1

Section IX

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification Register—The number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1958, totalled 988. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 931. The patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 57.

Incidence—The number of new cases notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 92 (90 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary), as compared with 79 for the previous year. Notifications during recent years were as follows:—

Year							Tuberculosis Notifications
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	197*
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

Mortality—The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis during the year was 8 amounting to 1·03 per cent of the deaths from all causes and giving a death-rate from this cause of 0·09 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·24 last year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—Ninety new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1958, an increase of 13 compared with the previous year. The numbers notified during the past few years were as follows:—

Year							Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	180*
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

*Includes 15 Netherton cases transferred consequent upon extension of Borough boundaries

Mortality—During the year 8 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0·09 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·21 in 1957. There were 8 deaths among males and none among females.

Chest Clinic—During the year the Chest Physician examined 672 patients newly referred. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases. The Tuberculosis Visitors made 2,719 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 180 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits has shown a considerable increase during the past few years, largely due to the appointment of an additional Tuberculosis Visitor towards the end of 1950. The following table shows this comparison:—

Year	Contacts examined			Home Visits		
1949	140	...	516
1950	263	...	470
1951	504	...	2,035
1952	463	...	2,274
1953	577	...	2,397
1954	757	...	2,442
1955	748	...	2,305
1956	949	...	2,594
1957	837	...	2,555
1958	1,284	...	2,719

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—During the year 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 2 in 1957.

Mortality—No deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—There was no occasion to take action under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 172—No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

Preventive, Care and After-Care Services

- (i) *Ascertainment of Contacts*—In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. Vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to Walton Hospital for a 5" x 4" film, which is then forwarded to the Chest Physician.

In this connection special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases, or are referred to the Chest Clinic by general practitioners or the medical staff of the Department. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1951	180	504
1952	163	463
1953	138	577
1954	129	757
1955	88	748
1956	99	949
1957	77	837
1958	90	1284

- (ii) *Employment of Tuberculosis Patients*—About one-third of the cases on the register are known to be working, but in the main, these are quiescent cases, as it is very difficult for patients with a positive sputum to obtain employment (unless they fail to disclose this information when applying for work).

The patients who are working are kept under observation, and generally speaking, they are found able to maintain themselves in employment. It seems likely that this is due to the fact that owing to the financial help now obtainable through the National Assistance Board, patients are not as anxious as formerly to return to work before they are sufficiently recovered to undertake full employment. Another factor bearing on this matter is the number of cases which are now treated in the early stages of the disease, these cases being found through efficient contact tracing and the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

- (iii) *Notifications after Death*—In every case where notification is received after the death of the patient, the contacts are traced and urged to attend for examination.
- (iv) *Ascertainment and Follow-Up of Early Cases among Children*—The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visits the schools in the Borough from time to time, and in addition, the general practitioners are very co-operative in referring children to the Chest Clinic. Probably 50 per cent of the children examined are sent in by the general practitioners, the remainder being sent by the Medical Staff of the Department. In all cases of a primary lesion in children, home contacts are traced and arrangements made for their examination.

In July it was learned that a child who had been attending a privately owned Day Nursery in the Borough had been found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The parents of all the children who had been in contact with this child were informed of the position, and with their consent all contacts were Mantoux tested, but no further case was found.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1927—1958

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1927	1·5	0·97
1928	1·3	0·93
1929	1·3	0·91
1930	1·3	0·90
1931	1·59	0·89
1932	1·34	0·84
1933	1·50	0·82
1934	1·37	0·76
1935	1·17	0·72
1936	1·34	0·69
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10

Section X

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of Venereal Disease become the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948.

The Annual Statistical Report of the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centres shows 71 persons under treatment on 31st December, 1958, as against 79 on 1st January, 1958, and a decrease in new cases, the figure being 183, as contrasted with 200 in 1957. The total of 183 included 97 cases in which the diagnosis of venereal disease was not established.

The total attendances for treatment made at the Centre during the year showed a decrease from 1,210 to 1,027. During 1958, 170 cases were discharged on completion of treatment and observation, as against 223 in the previous year.

The following table is a statement of the number of cases presenting themselves for treatment during the last six years:—

BOOTLE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
New Cases (total)	311	306	278	234	200	183
New Cases (syphilis)	16	14	14	13	13	10
New Cases (gonorrhoea)	52	37	38	35	37	28
Total Attendances (excluding intermediate treatment)	2922	2222	1525	1248	1210	1027
Attendances for intermediate treatment	17	—	31	—	—	—
No. discharged after completion of observation and treatment ...	363	314	243	179	223	170
No. who ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure ...	26	22	—	—	—	—
No. not completing treatment and/or observation	—	—	50	17	16	7

Bootle residents accounted for 32·8% of the new cases under treatment at the Bootle Hospital Centre. Authorities contributing the remaining cases being:—Lancashire C.C., 34·4%; Liverpool, 16·4% Others, 16·4%.

The follow-up of defaulters is undertaken by a health visitor (for females) and a public health inspector (for males) and every effort is made to persuade them to continue treatment at the Clinic.

Section XI

BLIND WELFARE

The administration of the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is the responsibility of the Social Services Committee.

The Medical Officer is indebted to the Social Services Officer for the information in Part A of the following statement:—

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	11	2	—	12
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	5	—	—	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	—	2

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—31, but 5 of these cases appear twice in the above table as the patients were suffering from a double disability.

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1958:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	63	119	182
Children	—	1	1
Total	63	120	183

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	24	73	97
Children	7	5	12
Total	31	78	109

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year 1

Section XII

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been supplied by the Social Services Officer:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	7	5	12
Colony	...	...	6	2	8
Institution	...	...	—	—	—
	Total	...	13	7	20
			—	—	—

In addition, the Local Education Department have 3 cases in their records, and these are receiving special educational treatment either at home or in special schools.

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The Social Services Department have the following cases under supervision:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	3	2	5

while the Education Department have records of 24 cases of whom 6 are receiving special educational treatment, either at home or in special schools.

Facilities available for Handicapped Persons

There are no specific facilities provided by the Health Department for these groups of handicapped persons, and no fixed arrangements have been made with the Social Services Department who have responsibilities to handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act. Each case is judged on its merits and co-ordination with the other health and welfare services is easily obtained.

Section XIII

SANITARY CONDITIONS

The year has been marked by the interest which has been shown in Clean Air. A Clean Air Exhibition was held in the Town Hall as part of the North West Clean Air Campaign,, with encouraging results. It is apparent that the general public is now aware of the seriousness of this problem and also of the steps which can be taken to achieve a cleaner atmosphere. The Council have agreed in principle to establish Smoke Control Areas in Netherton and it is hoped that the whole of Netherton will be virtually smokeless within the next 5 or 6 years. It has been found that one of the main criticisms of householders living in proposed Smoke Control Areas is the price of gas coke. There is no doubt that if the price of this fuel were to be appreciably reduced it would go along way in facilitating the making of Smoke Control Areas. It is difficult for the man-in-the-street to appreciate why coke which is a by-product of the Gas Industry should be dearer than certain grades of coal.

Further details as to the action taken in connection with Clean Air is set out elsewhere in this Report.

There were 3,561 complaints from householders and notices were served in respect of 6,373 nuisances, an increase of 1,263 nuisances on the previous year, and the number of complaints increased by 798.

It should be pointed out that during the inspection of dwellinghouses in connection with the Rent Act, a number of nuisances are discovered which would account to some extent for the increase over the previous year.

The value of carrying out "work in default" under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Bootle Corporation Act cannot be too often stressed, as the slow process of instituting legal proceedings is obviated and conditions inimical to health are speedily removed. That owners have confidence in the way the Public Health Inspectors supervise work carried out on their properties is indicated by the number of requests that are received for the Corporation to execute work on their behalf.

The inspection of premises where food is prepared for sale have been given particular attention, also the enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act relating to adulteration and misrepresentation of food stuffs, inspection of cases of overcrowding, canal boats and other special duties occurring from time to time.

SANITARY, FOOD AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS, 1958

	<i>Visits or Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Nui- sances Found</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
SANITARY COMPLAINTS:—					
Special Complaints investigated	3,561	3,085	6,373	2,709	376
Houses inspected and re-inspected	12,230	—	—	—	—
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS:—					
Inspection of Bakehouses ...	255	16	40	15	1
„ „ butchers shops ...	208	7	12	6	1
„ „ dining rooms (in- cluding cafes, res- taurants and can- teens) ...	153	15	60	10	5
„ „ cold stores ...	12	—	—	—	—
„ „ dairies ...	86	—	—	—	—
„ „ fishmongers ...	14	1	2	1	—
„ „ fish and chip shops	119	4	4	4	—
„ „ food factories ...	383	6	17	5	1
„ „ fruiterers shops ...	25	6	10	6	—
„ „ grocers shops ...	261	7	10	7	—
„ „ ice cream premises	155	—	—	—	—
„ „ ice cream hawkers	29	—	—	—	—
„ „ licensed premises (public houses)...	109	—	—	—	—
„ „ milk shops ...	187	—	—	—	—
„ „ pig series ...	15	—	—	—	—
„ „ other shop premises	104	5	14	5	—
„ „ canal boats ...	6	2	3	2	—
„ „ schools (kitchens)	114	—	—	—	—
„ „ stables ...	7	—	—	—	—
„ „ vacant land ...	62	—	—	—	—
FACTORIES ACT:—					
Inspection of factories (mechanical)	547	} 18	27	17	1
„ „ „ (non-mec.)	87				
„ „ „ outworkers' prem.	10				

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Observations for atmospheric pollution ...	} 411	
General smoke observations		
Housing applications — over- crowding ...	89	
Inspection of Corporation houses, voids, etc. ...	286	
Visits—issue of habitation cert.	268	
Inspections of applications <i>re</i> housing ...	517	
Investigation of infectious di- sease ...	115	
Re-visits infected houses ...	57	
Contacts infectious disease ...	277	
Disinfections carried out after infectious disease ...	124	
Investigations for food poison- ing ...	32	
Specimens obtained for examin.	344	
Cockroach infestation ...	128	
Drain Testing ...	71	

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND
VISITS:—

Animals—keeping of ...	20
Aged and infirm persons, enquiries ...	17
Exhumations ...	—
Interviews with owners, con- tractors, etc. ...	811
Nurseries ...	—
Poultry Stores ...	6
Parks ...	24
Public Conveniences ...	732
Pet Stores ...	25
Rag and bone dealers ...	10
Rag Flock premises ...	—
Second-hand furniture stores ...	7
Other miscellaneous visits and inspections ...	335

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS
ACT, 1949:

Complaints investigated ...	113
Premises inspected ...	113
Premises infested ...	95
Visits <i>re</i> insects ...	58

HOUSING SURVEYS:—

Houses measured for permitted numbers ...	177
--	-----

Public Health Act, 1936**SUMMARY OF NUISANCES**

Choked/defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	335
„ „ rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	632
„ „ wastepipes	...	...	...	...	...	234
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	825
„ house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	645
Defects in domestic water supply	...	...	...	...	...	206
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	277
Dampness in dwellings...	...	...	...	...	...	479
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	776
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	576
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	1388
Total						6373
Nuisances abated by owners						5637
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request)						289
Total						*5926

*Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Food and Drugs Act**SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION**

Milk for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	68
Other food for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	114
Milk for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	127
Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	127
Ice Cream for bacteriological examination and Water Ices	...	...	...	...	...	109
Public Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	48
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	...	...	36
Others	...	...	...	...	...	13

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples of fertilisers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples of feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	8
						10
Specimens of faeces obtained from contacts for bacteriological examination						344

Sampling is carried out regularly, and visits are made to shops, food factories, milk premises and ice-cream distributors throughout the Borough.

-----The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 182 food and drugs samples during the year, of which 37 were statutory and 145 informal. Common foods have been sampled regularly, and special samples have been taken of suspected foods.

A total of 5 samples contravened Acts and Regulations, and included:

1 Fish Cake	1 Beef Sausage
2 Non-brewed Condiment	1 Almond Paste

Special attention is being directed to the labelling of foodstuffs and also to ensuring that the individual retailer is taking care to preserve the soundness of his stocks.

In addition to the 182 routine samples submitted for analysis and examination, there were 97 special samples obtained, which were subjected to chemical analysis or bacteriological examination.

Samples totalling 327 were submitted to Professor D. T. Robinson, the Bacteriologist of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The samples submitted during 1958 included the following:—

Informal Samples		ARTICLE	Statutory Samples		Cautioned	Summoned	Fined	Withdrawn or dismissed	Prosecutions	
Obtained	Adulterated or Sub-standard		Obtained	Adulterated					Amount of fines	Amount of costs to be paid
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	—	Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	Bread	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Bi-carbonate of Soda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Canned Meats/Fish ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	Canned Vegetables/ Fruits/Milks/Puddings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	Cordials	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	Confectionery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Cream	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Coconut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Coffee/Coffee and Chicory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	Dried Fruits/Raw Fruits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Edible Oils, Essences, Flavourings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Fish Cakes/Pastes (1) ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	Flour/Rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	Glucose/Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	Ice Cream/Water Ices ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Lard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	—	Milk	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Meat Pies/Pastes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	Margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Medicinal Pastilles/ Tablets	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	Preserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	Salt/Seasonings	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Sausage, Beef/Pork (4)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Sugar Confectionery (5)	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Spirits	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Suet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	Vinegar (2) (3)	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	1		37	4	2	—	—	—	—	—

- NOTES: (1) *Formal Sample*—Fish Cakes slightly deficient of fish. Total Fish 31%. Added Fat 8.5%. Manufacturer cautioned.
- (2) *Informal Sample*—Non-Brewed Condiment slightly deficient of Acetic Acid. Acetic Acid 3.8%. In the Public Analyst's opinion—Non-Brewed Vinegar should contain at least 4% of Acetic Acid.
- (3) *Formal Sample*—Non-Brewed Condiment slightly deficient of Acetic Acid. Acetic Acid 3.85%. Manufacturer cautioned.
- (4) *Formal Sample*—Beef Sausage containing an excess of fat. Fat 26.5%. Lean Meat 24.5%. Total Meat 51%. Sulphur Dioxide 90 parts per million. Manufacturer informed of result.
- (5) *Formal Sample*—Almond (Paste) Cake Covering. Incorrectly labelled and deficient of almonds. Cane Sugar 80.5%, Almonds 11.0%, Glucose Syrup 8.5%. The Labelling of Food Order 1953 requires the ingredients to be specified in the order of the proportion in which they were used. The ingredient used in the greater proportion (by weight) being specified first. In this case the sample was incorrectly labelled, Almonds, Sugar, Glucose. In the Analyst's opinion, almond paste should contain at least 25% almonds. Action under consideration.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 121 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, made by the Ministry of Food came into operation on the 1st November, 1952, Accordingly, from the appointed date all milk sold by retail within the area must be specially designated milk, that is, pasteurised milk, sterilised milk or tuberculin tested milk. The County Borough of Bootle is included in one of the specified areas.

Milk Supplies—There are 167 registered distributors of milk on the Bootle Register, and 284 licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

There are no farms or shippens situated within the Borough boundaries.

There has been no infectious disease or food poisoning outbreak traced to the supply of milk within the Borough.

Milk Shops and Dairies

There are 143 milk shops and 8 dairies selling bottled milk, all of which have licences under the regulations.

During the year 273 inspections were made of these premises and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained.

One pasteurising plant in the Borough which dealt with approximately 2,000 gallons of milk daily was discontinued during the year; 16 samples of milk were taken at this plant and submitted to the bacteriologist for appropriate tests. All samples passed the Methylene Blue and the Phosphatase Tests.

Milk Sampling

There have been 127 samples of milk submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 127 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. All samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and all passed the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests.

School Milk—There were 31 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 30 samples submitted for chemical analysis; all were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

13 Samples of ice cream and 5 samples of water ices were submitted for chemical analysis and 109 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of the 13 samples of ice cream was 11.3%.

There were 176 ice cream premises registered, but only 9 have been registered for manufacture. Of these, 3 are actually manufacturing, 1 is on a "Complete Cold Mix", and the other 5 obtain and sell supplies from wholesalers.

77 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, results being as follows:—Grade 1, 51; Grade 2, 7; Grade 3, 12; Grade 4, 7. Altogether 32 samples of water ices were taken for bacteriological examination, but no pathogenic organisms were found in any of the samples. In 30, Coliform organisms were absent in 1 ml. and in one sample Coliform organisms were present in 1/10 ml. and in one sample present in 1/100 ml.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food						Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Raw)	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	9
Fruit (Raw) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	23
Fish (Raw) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	19
Other Foods (Raw)	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	16
<i>Canned Food</i>									
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	3	—
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	14
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	5
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	3	27
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	—	18	1	25
Total Weight	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	2	26

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, total 84, including those used for the preparation of sausages, potted or preserved meat, fish or other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. There were 582 inspections made of these premises, and the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations were applied.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 26 complaints were received from the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and legal proceedings were instituted in seven instances.

The complaints concerned:—

Tainted Meat.
 Flies in Corned Beef.
 Unidentified objects in Milk.
 Mouldy Tarts, Meat Pies and Black Puddings.
 Silver Paper in Sausage.
 Glass in Water Ice.
 Foreign objects in Bread and Lemonade.
 Insects in Canned Grape Fruit.
 Dirty Milk Bottles.
 Beetle in Steak and Kidney Pie.
 Nail in Fish Cake.
 Maggots in Bacon.
 Glass in Canned Salmon.
 Metal in Chipped Potatoes.
 Grit in Oatmeal.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Prosecutions during Year	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Nail in Fish Cake	Fined £20 0s. 0d.
Beetle in Steak and Kidney Pie	Fined £10 0s. 0d.
Silver Paper in Sausage	Case Dismissed.
Split Pin in Sausage	Fined £5 0s. 0d. and Costs.
Dead Mouse in Bottle of Milk	Case Dismissed.
Glass in Sausage	Fined £10 0s. 0d.
Broken Glass in Fried Fish	Fined £2 0s. 0d. and £3 12s. 4d. Costs.

Bakehouses

There are 22 bakehouses within the Borough. During the year one bakery closed down and a new one opened.

The visits of inspection throughout the year amounted to 255, and in 16 cases it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 40 defects which have since been remedied.

A bakehouse which had recently been brought up to modern standards at a cost of more than £1,000, had to close down during the year owing to lack of business. The bakehouse has since been taken over by a firm of metal workers and the premises are to be used as a foundry.

List of Defects:—

Unsuitable ceilings	...	...	...	...	7
Absence of wash-hand basins	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient provision for the storage of food	...	...	...	...	4
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	3
Premises requiring redecoration	...	...	...	...	6
Unsuitable and worn equipment	...	...	...	...	6
Uneven and unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5

Basement Bakehouses

There is only one basement bakehouse in the Borough.

In accordance with Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937, the five-yearly examination of the bakehouse was carried out and certain recommendations as to structural improvements were made.

The recommendations were carried out and the Council decided that the Certificate of Suitability should continue to operate for a further five years, subject to the provisions of the Act.

There were 15 inspections made during the year.

Food Factories

During the year two food factories were discontinued and a new one opened.

At the end of the year 33 food factories were entered on the register.

There were 383 visits of inspection during the year and only in 6 instances was it found necessary to serve notices in respect of 17 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:—

Uneven and unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable ceilings	...	...	...	...	1
Premises requiring redecorating	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable and worn equipment	...	...	...	...	6
Inefficient drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 119 visits were made to the 35 fish and chip shops in the Borough, and 4 notices were served in respect of 4 items.

Food Premises

The following is a brief summary of the nature of the food premises within the Borough:—

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Fish and Chips	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dining Rooms and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
							<hr/> 705 <hr/>

Cafes and Canteens

There are 30 cafes and 27 Works' canteens in the Borough and 153 visits of inspection were made to these premises during the year.

In 15 instances it was found necessary to take informal action in respect of 60 contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The standard of hygiene continues to improve and there was no evidence of any food infection arising from the consumption of food on these premises.

One Work's canteen was entirely reconstructed during the year and the most modern equipment installed. The result is an excellent canteen comparable with any modern restaurant in the country.

List of Defects:—

Uneven and suitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	8
Unsuitable wall finishes	...	...	...	...	4
Unsuitable ceilings	...	...	...	...	4
Premises in need of decoration	...	...	...	...	9
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	6
Absence of wash-hand basin	...	...	...	...	7
Unsuitable methods of dish-washing	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient provision for the storage of food	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable and worn equipment	...	...	...	...	8
Insufficient ventilation of premises	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4

Factories

There are 286 factories entered in the register for the year as follows:—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	230
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	43
Factories which are within the scope of Section 103 and Section 108 of the Factories Act, 1937	...	...	13

During the year two factories were deleted from the register and 17 were added.

Altogether 675 visits of inspection were made to these premises and in 18 instances it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 27 contraventions of the Factories Act, 1937.

List of Defects:—

Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 27

During the year 49 plans of proposed new buildings were examined and amendments were recommended in 21 cases to ensure compliance with the Act.

A large flour mill was fumigated with H.C.N. during the year.

The surfacing of floors in food factories requires special attention. Against the advice of the department a firm used a type of plastic as a floor finish which proved a costly failure and the original recommendation of the department, in this case, quarry tiles, was adopted with success. A particular material may be quite satisfactory as a floor finish in one factory but quite unsuitable in another. The type of floor finish must depend to a very great extent on the type of work carried on in the factory, and too much emphasis should not be placed on initial cost which in the long run may prove to be false economy. The floor of a mineral water factory which had been recently tiled was being constantly broken by the heavy traffic in steel cylinders containing carbonic acid gas. The problem was overcome by installing a CO₂ bulk supply tank to replace the portable cylinders which reduced the traffic over the floor considerably.

In one food factory a number of disused machines had been allowed to accumulate over the years affording harbourage for dust and dirt. Apparently it had not occurred to the management to dispose of these useless, obsolete machines until their attention was drawn to the matter when they had them removed forthwith.

The leakage of whale oil from rotting containers stored in a factory yard which was partly unpaved caused considerable nuisance from smell and attracted swarms of flies. A statutory notice was served on the owner and as a result the defective containers were quickly removed and the yard properly paved. The usual anti-fly measures were carried out by the Department at the factory concerned and also in other nearby properties which the flies had invaded.

Plans of new factories and other buildings are examined jointly with the appropriate officers of the Borough Surveyor's Department, when necessary amendments are recommended before the plans are considered for approval by the Committee.

It is pleasing to report that the Chief Public Health Inspector received every possible co-operation and assistance from the Housing Architect, Town Planning Officer, Chief Building Inspector and other officers of the Borough Surveyor's Department. It is co-operation of this kind that facilitates this type of routine work which is so important to the respective departments.

Outworkers

At the beginning of the year, there were 5 outworkers on the register. There were no new registrations during the year and 10 visits of inspection were made. At the end of the year 5 outworkers were registered.

Workplaces and Offices

There are 316 workplaces and offices entered in the register.

Visits of inspection amounted to 82 in the year and 10 Notices were served in respect of 12 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:—

Unsuitable and defective sanitary conveniences...	3
Premises in a dirty condition	7
Miscellaneous	2

Offensive Trades

There were 8 offensive trades established within the Borough at the close of the year.

Altogether 59 visits of inspection and reinspection were made and there was no evidence of any nuisances arising from the processes carried on.

List of Offensive Trades:—

Rag Sorting	3
Fellmongers	1
Soap Boilers	3
Tripe Boiler	• 1

Licensed Premises

During the year 109 visits were made to the 48 licensed premises in the Borough.

In one case the sanitary accommodation was altered so as to provide additional facilities for males. The Bar and lounge in another premises were altered to enable the management to obtain more effective supervision and to facilitate service to customers.

Fourteen premises were re-decorated during the year.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council on the 3rd January, 1951 came into operation on the 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption".

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Boottle Corporation Act, 1939—Section 115

It is necessary for any person intending to sell any meat, or meat food product, or fish or fruit or vegetables, from any cart, barrow or other vehicle, to be registered with the Corporation in accordance with the above enactment.

There are 19 persons registered under this Act.

Prior to registration, all mobile shops and similar vehicles are subjected to a careful inspection and advice is given to the applicant on the principles of food hygiene generally.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 7 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year.

Cinemas

The cinemas in the Borough have been regularly inspected. These inspections are important, for transmission of infection and vermin is difficult to prevent where large numbers of people congregate. Consequently, it is important that sanitary accommodation, ventilation, lighting, cleanliness and structural defects receive immediate attention.

Infectious Disease

There were 115 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 124 cases.

In dealing with outbreaks of food poisoning special investigations were carried out in the homes of food handlers, including the obtaining of specimens of faeces for bacteriological examination, in order to detect any possible carriers of disease in their families.

The local authority is responsible for the removal of all cases of infectious disease landed from ships in Bootle Docks.

Water Supply

The Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire. It is wholesome and sufficient for all purposes. Periodical bacteriological examinations are made by the water undertakers and reports submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

Throughout the year complaints concerning the water supply have been reduced to a minimum by constant co-operation between the inspectors and the Liverpool Corporation Water Department.

Altogether, 206 defects were investigated and these related mainly to waste, or to damage caused by burst pipes.

All dwelling houses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public water mains direct to the houses.

Atmospheric Pollution

The remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on the 1st June, 1958.

A second station for recording and measuring atmospheric pollution was established during the year at the Grammar/Technical School, Netherton. The station consists of (a) a standard deposit gauge; (b) lead peroxide instrument; (c) smoke filter.

(a) The extent of pollution by deposited matter is determined by exposing the deposit gauge for a period of one month and then examining the solid and liquid fractions of the sample collected. The full examination of the deposits includes the determination of the volume of liquid (rain) collected, its pH value, and content of calcium, chloride and sulphate ions and of total dissolved matter; the undissolved matter is weighed and analysed for ash, tar and other combustible matter.

(b) Measurements of sulphur compounds are made by the "lead peroxide" method. In this method a small cylinder or "candle" coated with lead peroxide is exposed to the air for one month and then analysed for sulphates, since the sulphur dioxide taken up from the air is oxidised by the lead peroxide to sulphate. The results are expressed in empirical units; they provide, therefore, comparative data only.

(c) The terms "suspended matter" or smoke are applied to the particles of soot, etc. which are collected from the atmosphere by the daily smoke filter. The particles of smoke are very small and settle to the ground only slowly or not at all; they are, therefore, not collected to any large extent by the deposit gauges. Smoke is determined by drawing a known volume of air from outside through a standard intake and passing it through a white filter paper; the smoke remains on the paper and forms a grey stain. The darkness of the stain will depend on the amount of smoke in the air and on the colour and size-distribution of the smoke particles. The density of the stain is measured by means of a reflectometer which has been calibrated against the standard scale of shades.

The purpose of the new station is to record and measure the pollution of the atmosphere in Netherton in order to make comparisons of the amount of pollution before and after the establishment of Smoke Control areas which the Council have agreed to establish in Netherton.

Altogether, 221 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises in connection with the Clean Air Act. In three cases plans and specifications of new Oil Fired Boiler Plants were submitted in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Act all of which were approved by the Council. Industrialists are encouraged to submit plans of new furnaces in order to ensure that there is no risk of committing an offence in so far as the requirements of Section 3 are concerned.

Two certificates of temporary exemption were granted and in both cases the respective firms solved their problems, one by installing new equipment and the other by experiment with and the eventual use of coke fuel. Two other firms changed to coke fuel for steam raising purposes with satisfactory results.

Considerable quantities of grit blown from a coke pile of several thousand tons caused a serious nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The owners co-operated in solving the problem by installing water sprinklers at selected points on the coke pile to damp down the fine particles of grit and some of the coke was removed to a more sheltered site.

A factory producing mastic asphalt was causing a considerable nuisance by the excessive emission of fine grit which was disseminated over a large area which included a number of residential properties.

As a result of several meetings with representatives of the firm, a wet grit-arresting plant was installed which has proved most effective. This plant, whilst abating the grit nuisance, created another problem as to how to dispose of the arrested grit and water, which formed a sludge rather difficult to handle: However, this was solved by disposing of the sludge at the controlled tip using special precautions.

Smoke Control Areas

On the 19th February, 1958, the following Report was submitted to the Health Committee.

“The Health Committee in September, 1954, gave consideration to the possibility of establishing a smokeless zone in Netherton, but this was deferred pending the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, enables a Local Authority to establish smoke control areas by means of Orders confirmed by the Minister. The effect of a Smoke Control Order, broadly speaking, is to prohibit entirely the emission of smoke from chimneys in the area, but the provisions are flexible and allow for adaptations according to local circumstances.

Smoke Control Areas may be completely smokeless areas, like the smokeless zones already established by some Local Authorities, e.g. Manchester and Coventry, or they may be areas within which certain buildings are exempt and only certain classes are subject to control.

The establishment of a smoke control area will be governed largely by the supply of smokeless fuels, rate of conversion of appliances or replacement and above all, co-operation and understanding of the residents of the problems involved.

The type of fuels is regulated by the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1956, which specifies fuels which may be used to comply with a Smoke Control Order without incurring the risk of prosecution and include anthracite, briquetted fuels carbonised in course of manufacture, coke, electricity, gas, low-temperature carbonised fuels and low volatile steam coals.

In premises to which a Smoke Control Order applies, it may be necessary for grates and other appliances to be replaced or altered and the cost of these adaptations will be borne jointly by the owner or occupier, the Local Authority and the Exchequer; in the proportion of 3/10th, 3/10th and 4/10th respectively.

The action required to bring a Smoke Control Order into operation may be considered in four stages.

1. Decision in principle of area and notification to Minister of provisional plan.
2. After receipt of Ministers comments on above, survey of area.
3. Making of the Order, statutory procedure and submission to Minister.
4. After confirmation, action to bring order into operation, payment of grants and claim for Exchequer contributions.

Theoretically it should not be difficult to establish Smoke Control Areas in Netherton particularly as all new Corporation houses are fitted with modern firegrates capable of satisfactorily burning smokeless fuels but regard must be had to the following:—

1. The Council must be satisfied that there are sufficient supplies of smokeless fuel available.
2. The high cost of smokeless fuel as against raw bituminous coals.
3. The necessity to carry out a detailed survey of the proposed area with a view to ascertaining number and type of premises, type and amount of fuel used, and details of boiler installations.
4. Exclusion, if any, of certain premises from the area or control of premises within the area.

The first questions to decide are where the area should be and how big to make it. In this connection, the Minister of Housing and Local Government in his memorandum on Smoke Control Areas makes *inter alia* the following comment:—

“In the case of the first smoke control area small beginnings will enable officers to gain experience in the problems of administration and technique, particularly if the area includes dwellings in which the adaptation of appliances must be undertaken with the aid of grant. On the other hand the smaller the area the less will be the effect, so that if a start is made with a small scheme it will be desirable to choose an area which can be readily extended”.

One suggestion that the Committee may consider is covering the whole of Netherton by means of a number of Smoke Control Orders phased over say 5 years. A plan will be shown on which it is indicated how this scheme may be carried out.”

Details of the various stages are set out hereunder:—

Stage	Boundary	Acres	Dwelling Houses* (approx.)	Other Premises (approx.)
1	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Borough Boundary	68·96	627	3
2	Sterrix Lane, Southport Road, Gorsey Lane, Leeds and Liverpool Canal	54·6	628	1
3	Glovers Lane and Browns Lane, Leeds and Liverpool Canal	97·16	1102	2
4	Golf Course (inclusive), Dunnings Bridge Road, Browns Lane, Glovers Lane	324·0	772	17
5	Dunnings Bridge Road, Parkway, Railway Embankment, Leeds and Liverpool Canal	58·6	465	1
6	Dunnings Bridge Road, Park Lane, Leeds and Liverpool Canal Railway Embankment	158·0	595	15
7	Dunnings Bridge Road, Park Lane, Southport Road, Railway Sidings	290·7	881	9
8	Railway Sidings, Borough Boundary, Southport Road	35·0	412	1

*Some of the properties include living accommodation over shops.

On the 10th March, 1958, the Health Committee held a special meeting to give further consideration to the question of establishing Smoke Control Areas in Netherton.

The Committee agreed in principle to make a Smoke Control Order under Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, declaring the following to be a Smoke Control Area:—

“All that area of land comprising approximately 123·5 acres and bounded on the westerly side by Gorsey Lane, on the northerly side by Fleetwoods Lane, on the south-easterly side by the Liverpool and Leeds Canal, and on the easterly side by the proposed line of Southport Road lying between Leeds and Liverpool Canal and Sterrix Lane, and on the southerly side by Sterrix Lane, which land is more particularly described on the plan now submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector and thereon coloured pink and yellow.”

A survey of all the buildings in the proposed area is being carried out and a further Report will be submitted to the Health Committee next year with a view to the making of a Smoke Control Order in respect of the above-mentioned area.

Clean Air Exhibition

A Clean Air Exhibition was held at the Town Hall during the 25th to 28th March as part of the North West Clean Air Campaign.

The object of the Exhibition was to inform the public of the means which are available to promote clean air, illustrated by practical examples. The Exhibition was attended by 2,797 persons and 310 school children in conducted parties.

Special features of the Exhibition were:—talk and films on clean air; poster and essay competitions; and a “Ladies’ Day” with a mannequin parade as an added attraction.

It can be claimed that the Exhibition created considerable interest with the general public in the subject of clean air. The attendance of school children in supervised groups, and the arrangement of poster and essay competitions for children created a nucleus of interest which did much to ensure the success of the Exhibition. The Exhibition, in addition to furthering the cause of clean air, did also demonstrate that it was possible for so many organisations to work in harmony to achieve a common purpose.

Prosecutions for Non-Abatement of Nuisances— Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

Prosecutions have been reduced to a minimum by personal contact, and also by the Corporation carrying out the work in default, as provided for by statute.

There was one prosecution for the non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

A penalty of 60/- was imposed and a nuisance order obtained.

Disinfestation

The routine procedure for disinfestation of verminous premises has been maintained. Ten municipal houses and 41 privately owned houses were disinfested with suitable insecticides.

The household effects of all persons living in houses which have been dealt with by way of slum clearance are disinfested before removal to new Corporation houses. Previously household effects were treated with cyanide, but this method proved too slow to keep pace with the speed with which the slum clearance programme was proceeding. The present method consists of spraying the entire house and its contents with Gammexane before removal. The spraying of the condemned houses is a precautionary measure to protect the demolition workers from becoming

infested with vermin. In addition, the new house is also sprayed to assist in preventing re-infestation, at least for an appreciable time. The cost of treatment and removal is borne by the Corporation.

It is now possible to treat and remove the household effects of 25 to 30 families a week as against 5 families under the old method of cyanide. The advantages of the new method are the elimination of the very real danger to human life; the saving in the actual cost of disinfestation; increased revenue from rents of Corporation houses which would otherwise be left empty for longer periods.

Several follow-up visits have been made in doubtful cases, but no evidence of re-infestation has been found.

The household effects of 282 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

81 municipal houses, 47 private houses and 2 public baths were treated for cockroach infestation.

Special steps have been taken with regard to certain pests, including ants, bed bugs, house flies and lice. This service has been carried out by the local authority at a nominal fee, the occupiers being only too happy to have the pests removed, and 77 occupiers have paid to have their premises disinfested.

Canal Boats

There were 6 inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

During the summer months stables can be a source of considerable nuisance, and visits to stables are usually increased during this period. Fly infestation is a serious menace, and the methods now adopted are proving effective. A residual insecticide is used for the spraying of stalls. 7 special visits were made to stables.

Exhumations

No exhumations took place during the year.

Swimming Baths

Inspection of swimming baths was carried on throughout the year.

Hairdressers and Barbers

These premises are not compulsorily registered, but the inspectors have visited 47 hairdressers during the year, applying general principles of hygiene and sanitation, usually under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodical fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are four permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitation of all premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

The systematic treatment of sewers is assisting considerably in the prevention of surface infestation. It has been ascertained by test baiting that there are now many sections of the sewerage system free from infestation.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 844 were inspected. 271 were found to be infested with vermin, 123 by rats and 148 by mice. A total of 342 complaints was received from occupiers of dwelling houses.

Inspection of Lands and Buildings—There were 3,856 inspections of lands and buildings, comprising food shops, retail shops, factories, warehouses, schools, offices and cold stores. One hundred and sixty-one of these premises were found to be infested, 69 by rats and 92 by mice. The staff treated 141 of these infestations, the remainder being dealt with by servicing companies under the supervision of the rodent operators.

Sewer Treatment—The sewers have been treated on two occasions, and during April and May, after a ten per cent test, it was found necessary to treat 1,745 man-holes. In 670 man-holes, infestation by rats was found. During October and November, another treatment was carried out and 1,745 man-holes were treated, revealing signs of infestation in 504 man-holes. A further test has been carried out in the new sewers, which have been laid in the Borough during the year.

Causes of infestation—The majority of surface infestations are found in food storage premises, and the rodent operators have concentrated on such premises.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

There are 18 sanitary conveniences under the supervision of the Department; all of these provide for males and four of them make provision also for females.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 2 women, they cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day, and in special cases, three times a day. The conveniences for the use of females are kept open from 7.30 a.m. to 11 p.m. The conveniences for the use of males remain open all day and night.

The inspectors visit the conveniences regularly to supervise the cleansing, and 732 visits were made during the year.

HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing accommodation remains one of the most pressing needs of the Borough. The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1958, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	3169
do. outside do. ...	1140
Total No. of applicants living in rooms ...	4309
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough ...	1492
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough ...	443
Total No. of applicants who are householders ...	1935
Total No. of applicants ...	6244

The total number of applicants on the waiting list increased during 1958 by 453, the total at the end of 1957 being 5,791.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. *Number of Dwellings erected*

(a) *By Local Authority*

One Bedroom dwellings ...	82
Two Bedroom dwellings ...	94
Three Bedroom dwellings ...	193
Four Bedroom dwellings ...	43
Total ...	412

(b) *By other Authorities* ... Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 4

2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*

(a) *By Local Authority* ... 261

(b) *By other Authorities* ... Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* ... 8

Slum Clearance

Progress with the slum clearance programme continued throughout the year.

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling- houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
TOTALS	8	6	776	3209	3271	705

Informal action was taken in respect of Individual Unfit Houses as follows:—

No. of Individual Unfit Houses demolished ...	1
No. of Persons Rehoused	5
No. of Families Rehoused	2

Eleven houses owned by the Corporation were certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be unfit for human habitation. After causing an inspection to be made of the properties the Minister of Housing and Local Government was satisfied that they were unfit and agreed to the payment of Exchequer Subsidy under Section 3(3)(a) of the Housing Subsidies Act, 1956. The occupants have since been rehoused and the houses demolished.

<i>Houses in Area</i>	<i>No. of Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Persons Displaced</i>
11	11	1

Rent Act, 1957*Part I*

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	256
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	1
No. of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	*264
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	128
(b) in respect of all defects	136
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule... ..	214
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	99

*Includes applications for Certificates of Disrepair outstanding from previous year.

Part II

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	32
Objections by tenants to Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	6
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	5
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	32

Part III

Applications for Certificates under paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule	
(a) by tenants	137
(b) by owners	35

Housing Act—Overcrowding

During the year 43 houses were found to be overcrowded. Exceptional cases were recommended for priority rehousing.

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 89 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing. Besides being overcrowded, many cases had a record of chronic infection or other serious illness.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy, all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 517 houses have been so visited. Of these, 286 were vacant at the time of visit and 268 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1958.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	3
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury	11	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Premature Birth	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Other Causes	8	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	—	12
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